

## New Records of *Plecia* (Diptera: Bibionidae)

By SELWYN S. ROBACK, Assistant Curator, Department of  
Limnology, Academy of Natural Sciences of  
Philadelphia

The specimens herein reported are all in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The specimen of *Plecia alacris* Curran was taken by the author during the course of the Catherwood Foundation Peruvian Amazon Expedition in 1955. The remaining material was already in the Academy's collection. The author would like to acknowledge gratefully the gift of a male paratype of *P. alacris* by Dr. C. H. Curran of the American Museum of Natural History.

### *Plecia* (*Plecia*) *alacris* Curran

Of this species, previously recorded from British Guiana and Paraguay, a single male was taken by the author at Iquitos, Peru, October 20, 1955. This specimen has been compared with the paratype. The description of the species is rather brief, and hence some additional descriptive material is herewith presented.

The male antenna is nine segmented, fig. B, with segments four—eight as wide as long and about equal in length. The maxillary palpus is four segmented with the segments in the ratio of 1.4:2.0:2.1:3.3. The sternopleuron bears a patch of blackish hairs above its middle. The femora are thickened apically and the tibiae swollen in the basal half. The tarsal segments of the foreleg are in the ratio 6.5:2.5:1.7:2.0. Vein  $R_5$  of the wing (fig. A) curves slightly upward to meet the costa rather than curving down with it. The median process of ninth sternum is distinctly truncate apically and is upcurved at its apex (fig. C).

### *Plecia* (*Plecia*) *americana* Hardy

A single male from Encero Vera Cruz, S. of Jalapa, Mexico, July 17, 1932 (Hobart Smith). A single paratype is in the

Academy's collection (Philadelphia Academy of Science in Hardy, 1940).

***Plecia (Plecia) curvistylata* Hardy**

This species was described by Hardy (1942) from Cuernavaca, Mexico. There is in the Academy's collection a series of eight males and one female collected July 4, 1932 by Hobart Smith from near Taxco, Guerrero, Mexico, which is close to the type locality. Since the species was described on the basis of only two males, there is offered here a brief description, and figures of the genitalia (figs. D, E) of the female in the Academy's collection. The female genitalia, particularly the form of the eighth sternite, supports Hardy's placement of this species with the *collaris* group (see fig. 135B in Hardy, 1945).

Female.—5.4 mm. long; antenna 10 segmented: flagellar segments 2–7 short and broad ( $1.66 \times$  as wide as long); antennae, palpi, thoracic pleurae, sternum, and abdomen dark brown; mesonotum red-orange; darkened anteriorly but not as distinctly as in the male; wing 6.0 mm.; lightly infuscated; stigmal area not too clearly differentiated;  $R_{3+4}$  not as sharply curved as in male; halteres black, shaft brownish; female genitalia, figs. D, E.

***Plecia (Rhinoplecia) nearctica* Hardy**

A common species represented in the Academy's collection by a series of 24 males and 22 females collected by Rehn, Pate, and Rehn, September 4, 1937 between Beaumont, Texas and New Iberia, Louisiana. There are also two paratypes from Hardy's original series in the Academy's collection (listed as Philadelphia Academy of Science in Hardy, 1940).

***Plecia (Plecia) plagiata* Wiedemann**

One female from Juan Vinas, Costa Rica, 2,300 feet, July 22, 1909 (P. P. Calvert).

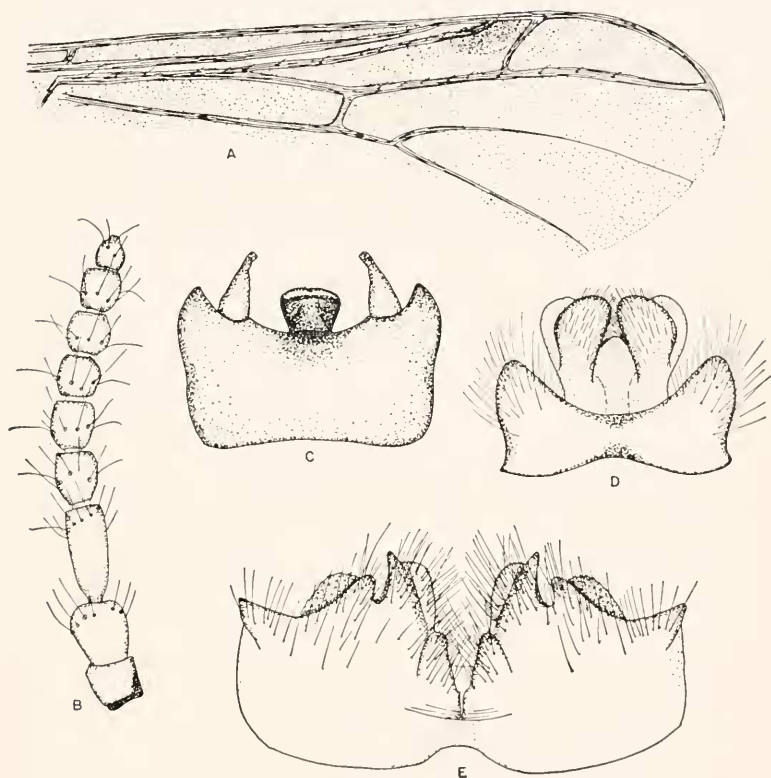
***Plecia (Rhinoplecia) rostellata* Loew**

A series of six males originally determined as *P. rostrata* Bell. by Cresson. These are from Alayuella, Rio Brasil, Costa Rica,

December 9, 1909 (P. P. Calvert). This is a considerable extension of the range of this species.

***Plecia (Rhinoplecia) rufithorax concava* Hardy**

A single male from Piedras Negras, Peten, Guatemala, IV-VI, 1936 (L. Satterthwaite, Jr.).



*Plecia alacris* Curran. Male. Figures A-C.

A. Anterior portion of wing. B. Antenna. C. Hypopygium, ventral view.

*Plecia curvistylata* Hardy. Female. Figures D-E.

D. Genitalia, dorsal view. E. Eighth sternum.

LITERATURE

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